

USDC SDNY DOCUMENT ELECTRONICALLY FILED DOC #: DATE FILED: 04/12/2018

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
EDGAR ESTEBAN REYES,

Plaintiff,

17-CV-0612 (JMF)

-v-

ORDER

GOLDYN LLC et al.,

Defendants.
-----X

JESSE M. FURMAN, United States District Judge:

By letter filed April 12, 2018 (Docket No. 63), the Court has been advised that the remaining party in this action, brought pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*, have reached a settlement in principle. Under the FLSA, an employer who violates the requirement that overtime wages be paid must pay both the unpaid overtime compensation and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. *See id.* § 216(b). Any settlement — including any proposed attorney’s fee award — must be scrutinized by the Court to ensure that it is fair. *See Cheeks v. Freeport Pancake House, Inc.*, 796 F.3d 199 (2d Cir. 2015) (holding that “stipulated dismissals settling FLSA claims with prejudice require the approval of the district court or the DOL to take effect”); *Wolinsky v. Scholastic, Inc.*, 900 F. Supp. 2d 332, 335-36 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (identifying factors a court may consider in evaluating the fairness and reasonableness of a proposed FLSA settlement and the reasonableness of a proposed attorney’s fee award).

Per the Court’s text-only Order of earlier today, the final pretrial conference on April 16, 2018, and trial on April 17, 2016, will proceed unless and until the Court approves the parties’ settlement. To obtain approval, the parties can do either of two things. First, the settling parties can submit the settlement agreement to the Court along with a joint letter explaining the basis for the proposed settlement and why it should be approved as fair and reasonable, with reference to the factors discussed in *Wolinsky*. *See Wolinsky*, 900 F. Supp. 2d at 335-36. Any explanation should also address, if applicable, any incentive payments to the plaintiff and any attorney’s fee award to plaintiff’s counsel (with documentation to support the latter, if appropriate).

Alternatively, the parties may appear, with the Plaintiff himself, either tomorrow or on Monday, April 16, 2018, and put the material terms of the settlement on the record and explain orally to the Court why the settlement should be approved as fair and reasonable. If the parties prefer the latter approach, they should promptly file a letter motion to that effect indicating when they are available either tomorrow or on Monday, April 16, 2018, to appear in person.

The parties are advised that the Court will not approve any settlement agreement containing any of the following provisions:

- a confidentiality provision, unless the parties can show that there are reasons, specific to the case, sufficient to overcome the common law right of access to judicial documents. *See id.* at 337-41 (explaining the common law right of public access as it relates to settlement agreements in FLSA cases); *see also Sanz v. Johnny Utah 51 LLC*, No. 14-CV-4380 (JMF), 2015 WL 1808935, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 20, 2015);
- a release or waiver provision that releases or waives claims that have not accrued or claims unrelated to wage-and-hour matters, unless the parties can show that there are reasons, specific to this case, justifying such a broad release. *See, e.g., Lopez v. Nights of Cabiria, LLC*, 96 F. Supp. 3d 170, 181 (S.D.N.Y. 2015); or
- a clause that bars a plaintiff from making negative statements about a defendant unless it includes a carve-out for truthful statements about a plaintiff's experience in litigating his case, or unless the parties can show that there are reasons, specific to this case, justifying a non-disparagement clause without such a carve-out. *See, e.g., Zapata v. Bedoya*, No. 14-CV-4114, 2016 WL 4991594, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 13, 2016).

In the event that the settlement agreement does contain any of these provisions, the parties' joint letter should also indicate whether the parties (1) would adhere to the settlement in the event the Court is prepared to approve all but the provision(s) (in which case, the Court would, absent good cause, docket both the parties' joint letter and the settlement agreement itself — notwithstanding any confidentiality provision) or (2) would abandon the settlement and continue to litigate this action in the event the Court does not approve the provision(s).

Finally, the parties are forewarned that failure to submit their settlement in a timely fashion may result in their being required to pay the costs of calling prospective jurors for trial under the Local Rules.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 12, 2018
New York, New York



JESSE M. FURMAN
United States District Judge